# The Family Glitch Fix and The Rise of Individual Health Insurance Coverage

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# What's the "Family Glitch?" And Why Did It Need Fixing?

- In 2010 the passage of the Affordable Care Act put new obligations on larger employers, typically ones with 50 employees or more:
  - One of those obligations was a requirement to offer their employees who worked more than 30 hours/week coverage.
  - That coverage had to meet both QUALITY and AFFORDABILITY standards.
  - Once the employer met those standards, he could avoid federal fines that could get quite large.
- Unfortunately, no affordability standard was established for DEPENDENT or SPOUSE coverage.
- This meant employers could meet their obligations under the ACA by offering dependent/spouse coverage but putting \$0 money into it.

### How Has It Been Fixed?

- Unfortunately, even the OFFER of unsubsidized, potentially very expensive coverage would freeze the spouse/dependent out of tax credits for individual coverage on healthcare.gov!
- The IRS has issued a final rule that potentially solves the problem without putting a direct cost on the employer:
  - Re-compute affordability using the entire family (tax household) as the basis.
  - Allow non-employee family members with premiums above a certain income threshold (9.12% of HH income for 2023) to pass on the employer offer and access advanced premium tax credits to purchase individual coverage on Healthcare.gov.
  - Keep the same standards as before for the employer/employee relationship.
  - The Determination of Unaffordable Coverage triggers a special enrollment period (newly unaffordable)
  - Affordability MUST be computed on the cheapest plan available, even for spouse/dependents.

### National vs Louisiana

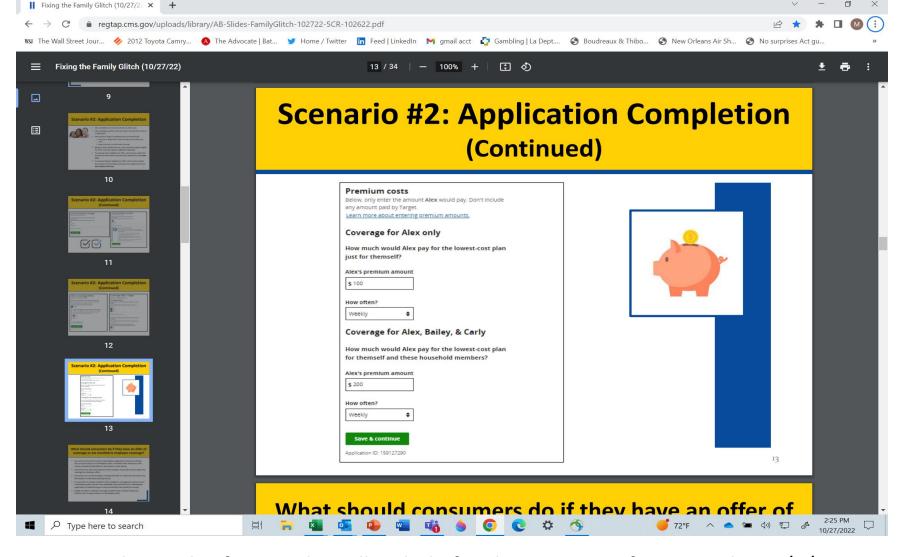
- In 2021, the national average annual contribution by <u>employees</u> for Family Coverage was \$5,969. For companies <100 employees the average was \$7,710</li>
- When we go outside of government group or union coverage,
   We regularly see employee contributions for Family Coverage in our groups here in Louisiana in excess of \$15,000 per year!
- In 2020, the National Average Family deductible was \$3,722. The National Average Max-Out-Of-Pocket for families was \$8,867.
- With the Fix, estimate is 2.3 million new enrollees in the first year.
   Ultimately over 5 million will enroll in individual coverage.
- Employers will NOT BE CHARGED for the Fix. The Fed will put up the money, increase the deficit by \$5B first year.
- Industries most likely to benefit: Service, Agriculture,
   Mining/extraction, construction (right up Louisiana's alley!)

# 10 Worst States For Employer Contributions to Family Coverage (KFF)

STATE	AVERAGE ANNUAL EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS TO FAMILY COVERAGE		
ARKANSAS	\$11,837	\$18,339	
LOUISIANA	\$12,574	\$19,305	
HAWAII	\$12,589	\$18,539	
OKLAHOMA	\$12,886	\$20,108	
ARIZONA	\$13,026	\$20,117	
UTAH	\$13,071	\$19,844	
ALABAMA	\$13,293	\$19,539	
IDAHO	\$13,473	\$19,788	
KANSAS	\$13,568	\$19,237	
MISSISSIPPI	\$13,830	\$20,373	

## Important Considerations!

- If the HH is just employee plus spouse, the employee rate plus the spouse rate are included to test affordability.
- If the HH includes tax dependents, then the "Family" coverage including the employee plus spouse + dependent coverage is tested.
- An employee who receives ANY offer of affordable coverage is still blocked from Tax Credits on Healthcare.gov. This means if both spouses receive coverage offers at their respective jobs, BOTH must be tested for affordability.
- IF an employer offers multiple plans, ONLY the least expensive qualified health plan must be tested for affordability.
- The IRS has created some ability for willing employers to let employees out of unaffordable coverage and cafeteria plans early to take advantage of an affordable offer on Healthcare.gov. See IRS Bulletin 2022-41 & 2022-43



CCIIO is updating this form and it will include family coverage information by 11/1/2022. This form (or a PDF version) will be for consumers to use with their employer offers. Ater 11/1/2022, The form can be found here:

https://www.healthcare.gov/downloads/employer-coverage-tool.pdf





# Affordability of Employer Coverage for Family Members of Employees: "Fixing the Family Glitch"

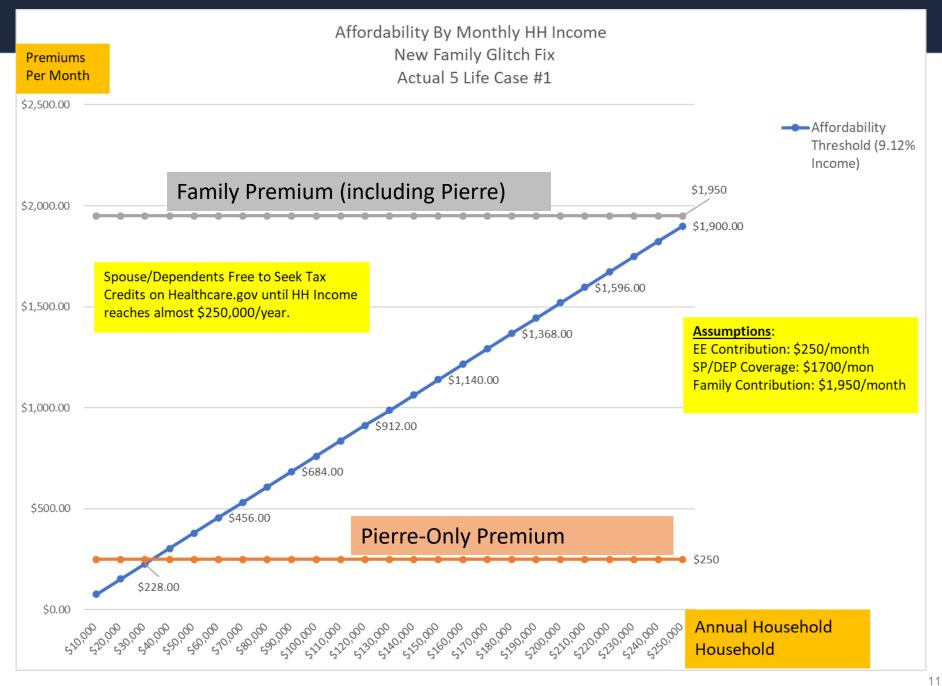


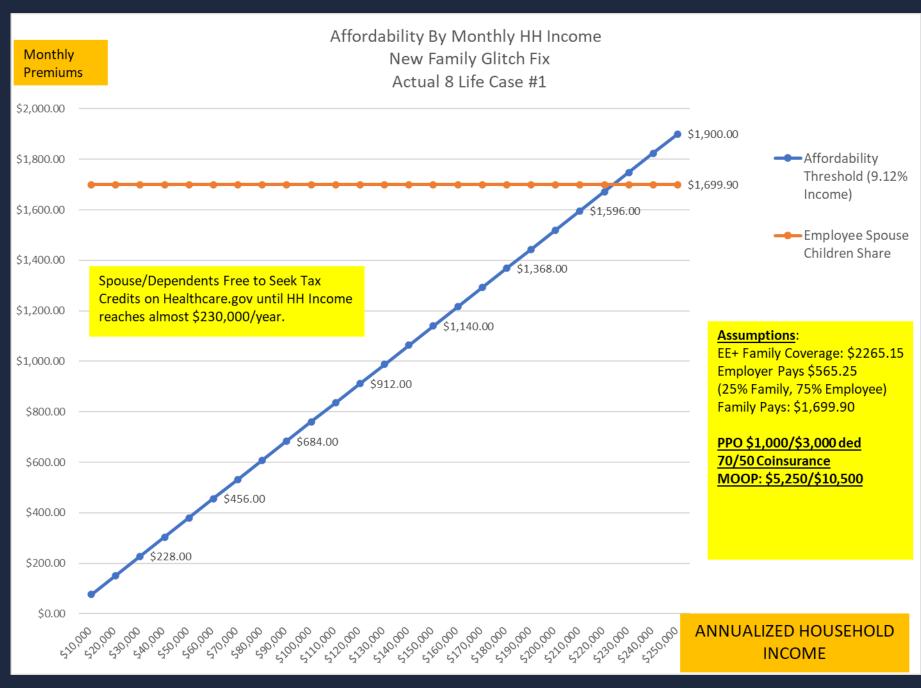
## CMS Slideshow on Family Glitch

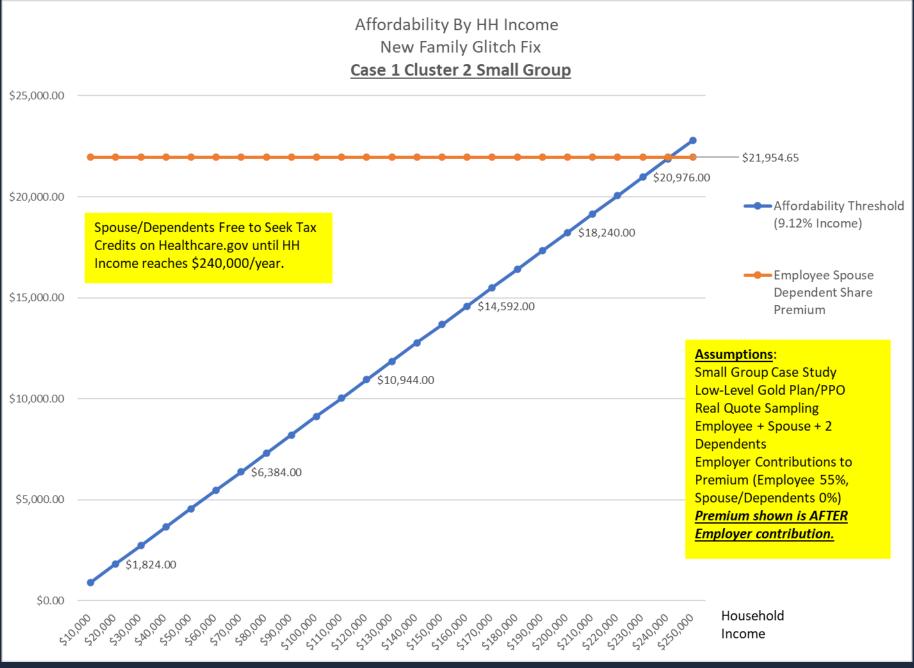
https://regtap.cms.gov/uploads/library/AB-Slides-FamilyGlitch-102722-5CR-102622.pdf

### Coverage Example for 2023

- Pierre and Eunice have two children, Edgar and Katha
- Both Pierre and Eunice are employed with different employers.
- Pierre's employer offers coverage to Pierre, Eunice, Edgar, and Katha.
- Eunice's employer offers no coverage.
- To evaluate Pierre's eligibility for APTC, we need the premium for the lowest priced employee-only plan.
- To evaluate Eunice, Edgar, and Katha's eligibility for APTC, we need the premium for the lowest cost plan that covers the whole family including Pierre.
- IF we set the Pierre-Only contribution at \$250/month, and the Pierre plus family contribution at \$1,950/month, then we get the following HH graph







# Other Individual Market Drivers for 2023

- The Unwinding of the Public Health Emergency and the potential move of 18 million Americans from Medicaid to private coverage
- The greatly increased Advanced Tax Credits provided on federal and state individual coverage marketplaces by American Rescue Plan Act and the Inflation Reduction Act
- The repair of the Family Glitch and "discovery" special enrollment triggers provided as dependents and spouses discover employer offers fit the new definition of "unaffordable".
- The increasing unwillingness of employers to fund dependent and spouse coverage at affordable levels.

### **Standard Plans Core Benefits**

Plans in <u>"Red"</u> will not be offered by BCBSLA in 2023

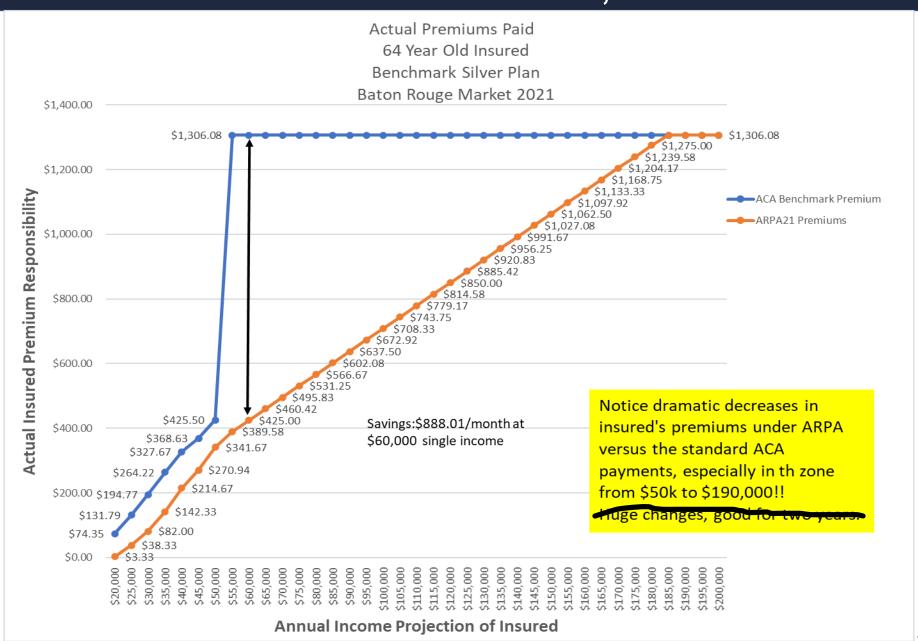
Benefit	Bronze (59.86%)	Expanded Bronze (64.18%)	Silver (70.06%)	Gold (78.02%)	Platinum (88.01%)
Deductible	\$9,100	\$7,500	\$5,800	\$2,000	\$0
Max Out of Pocket	\$9,100	\$9,000	\$8,900	\$8,700	\$3,000
Coinsurance	\$0 After Ded	50/50%	60/40%	75/25%	None
PCP Co-Pay	\$0 After Ded	\$50	\$40	\$30	\$10
Urgent Care Co-Pay	\$0 After Ded	\$75	\$60	\$45	\$15
Specialist Co-Pay	\$0 After Ded	\$100	\$80	\$60	\$20
RX Tier 1 Co-Pay	\$0 After Ded	\$25	\$20	\$15	\$5
RX Tier 2 Co-Pay	\$0 After Ded	\$50 After Ded	\$40	\$30	\$10
RX Tier 3 Co-Pay	\$0 After Ded	\$100 After Ded	\$80 After Ded	\$60	\$50
RX Tier 4 Co-Pay	\$0 After Ded	\$150 After Ded	\$125 After Ded	\$100	\$75

### Low Income Silver CSR Standard Plans

Single Income Levels for 2023 150% = \$20,385 200% = \$27,180 250% = \$33,975

Benefit	Silver 73 CSR (201 to 250 FPL)	Silver 87 CSR (151 to 200% FPL)	Silver 94 CSR (0 to 150% FPL)
Deductible	\$4,100	\$800	\$0
Max Out of Pocket	\$7,200	\$3,3000	\$1,800
Coinsurance	60/40%	70/30%	75/25%
PCP Co-Pay	\$40	\$20	\$0
Urgent Care Co-Pay	\$60	\$30	\$5
Specialist Co-Pay	\$80	\$40	\$10
RX Tier 1 Co-Pay	\$20	\$10	\$0
RX Tier 2 Co-Pay	\$40	\$20	\$5
RX Tier 3 Co-Pay	\$80	\$60	\$10
RX Tier 4 Co <sub>1</sub> Pay	\$125	\$100	\$20

### More Powerful ATC Structure, 64-Year-Old



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## That's a Lot of Spouses and **Dependents!**

